TEXT OF VIENNA'S **MUNITION PROTEST**

Unable to Subscribe to Washington's Interpretation of Neutral Obligations.

RIGHT OF SALE ALMITTED; **OBJECTS TO VOLUME ONLY**

Contention Advanced That Present War Has Created an "Unforeseen Case."

NEW YORK, November 6 .- The full ext of Austria-Hungary's second note to the United States on the subject of hipments of munitions by American firms to Great Britain and her allies is ontained in Austro-Hungarian newspapers which have been received here note was received by the State Department at Washington October 29. when it was announced that the State ent would not make public the naries, it was explained, and it was said that a reply probably would not be be bound to compensate the advantages nt to Austria by the United States government, as the officials at Washington did not believe from the tenor of the communication that Austria ex

While the text of the note does not disclose any new phase of the situation, it has value as part of the documentary history of the relations between the United States and the European belligerents. The note, as translated from the Austro-Hungarian papers, is as fol-

Text of Vienna Note.

From the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Ambassador of the United States of America in Vienna. VIENNA, September 24, 1915.

VIENNA, September 24, 1916.

The undersigned has had the honor to receive the note of August 16th number 2758, in which his excellency the ambassador of the United States of America, Mr. Frederic Courtland Penfield, was pleased to define the stand taken by the government of the United States of America toward the imperial and royal government concerning the supply of war materials to Great Britain and her allies. arguments set forth by the

The arguments set forth by the Washington cabinet disclose the various viewpoints that actuate the federal government in this connection and, in its opinion, prevent it from taking into account the views expressed by the imperial and royal government. Although the imperial and royal government has laid stress upon investigating most minutely the contentions of the Washington cabinet, their most careful examination cannot move it to depart from the point of view which it has made clear in its note number 59465 of June 29.

remarks of the federal govern ent are mostly based upon the er-meous premises that the imperial and nied the right conceded by Article 7 of the fifth and thirteenth conventions of The Hague to nationals of neutral powers to supply contraband to bellig-erents, whereas the imperial and royal government had expressly stated in the aforesaid note that the wording—and the wording only—of the clause refer-red to formally warranted the suffer-ance by the federal government of the trade in war materials as at present pursued by citizens of the United States of America.

Formal Right Recognized.

ught to prevail upon the to depart from the impression is correct that the government of the United States wishes to express the opinion that the government of a belligerent power is not entitled to take up a matter which is connected with the preservation or the application of a right of a neutral power, this is evidently due to the fact that the Washington cabinet has possibly given a too restricted interpretation to the last paragraph referred to when it understood it to apply only to when it understood it to apply the which is to apply the apply t naturally never sought to prevail upo the Washington cabinet to depart from an existing treaty; it only pointed out that, in its opinion, an interpretation of said clause should be avoided that would be contrary to the fundamental erning strictly private rights, the preservation e con- of which the imperial and royal govshould be avoided, particularly with respect to the laws of neutrality; for this very reason the preamble of the thirteenth convention of The Hague (second and third paragraphs), emagreement represent merely fragments that do not apply to all the circum-stances which may arise in practice, and that therefore these stipulations

agreement represent merely fragments that do not apply to all the circumstances which may arise in practice, and that therefore these stipulations will have to be amended or completed according to the general principles of international law.

The imperial and royal government has accordingly confined its arguments to the question whether the interpretation of the already quoted clause would not be limited by these principles; when, in support of its assertion that this would be so, it referred to the opinion expressed in international law, it meturally had in mind the authorities on the subject who have specially examined whether the exportation of war materials, against which no objection can be raised under normal circumstances, would not at times imply a hreach of neutrality. The assertion to the effect that the authors unanimously agree that the exportation of contraband is contrary to neutrality is not to be found in any paragraph of the note of June 29.

Objection Is to Volume.

Objection Is to Volume. Furthermore, the imperial and royal favor of the principle of "equalization." suggestion concerning the exportation var materials on the fact that it was not in a position itself to import war materials from the United States of America; even if both groups of belligerents were to share in the supply of war materials from the United States of America, the imperial and royal government would, nevertheless, maintain that the excessive exportation of war materials would be objectionable. was not in a position itself to import

imperial and royal government The imperial and royal government hever thought of suggesting that, because Austria-Hungary cannot procure war materials from the territories of one neutral power, this disadvantage should be balanced by prohibiting the citizens of that neutral power to carry on a normal trade in contraband with the enemies of the dual monarchy. It, however, did protest against the creation of new and the extension of existing plants for the purpose of manufacturing and exporting war materials to such an extent that the economic life of the United States has practically, so to say, become militarized—if one can use a word that has been often wronzly applied.

The concentration of a large part of the American working power toward one goal—namely, the supply of munitions of war—constitutes a "fait neuveau" which invalidates any reference to allegedly similar cases in other wars, whether intended or not, this

neuveau" which invalidates any reference to allegedly similar cases in other wars: whether intended or not, this concentration of the national working power constitutes a one-sided and effective support of one group of belliggents, all the more conspicuous since not even non-contraband goods are supplied from the United States to the other group of builtgerents.

Sole Source of Supplies.

comparison with the former wars powers or at least between two single ally holds that a neutral government after a few powers only. When munitions of war from one neutral country were supplied to one beliggerent only it was then possible for the latter's enemies its neutrality could never be described.

To Force Trade Relations.

royal government concerning the sup-

ply of foodstuffs and raw materials

was likewise not based on the assump

other by a system of nonintercourse with the former. The note of June 29 makes it clear that this suggestion was made solely for the purpose of pointing out to the Washington cabinet

which had declared that, as a conse

quence of the situation created by the war, it had become impossible for the

It is not contended that were the Washington cabinet to fall in with the views of the imperial and royal government the trade relations of the United States of America with both groups of belligerents would be less unequal than they are at present. The

imperial and royal government be-lieves that an argument could all the less be therefore derived against a

Suggestion of an Embargo.

Whereas the federal government has

perial and royal government, the expor-

tation of arms and munitions is con-

trary to the last paragraph of the pre-

should be emphasized that-as already

oargo.

If the impression is correct that the

Could Make Own Munitions.

government nevertheless still hopes

that the federal government will agree

that the reasons given, which have a purely practical character, can in no

question. While expressing this hope

zens.

The imperial and royal government begs leave to make the following re-

marks:
Among the precedents invoked by the Washington government, which, as has already been mentioned, cannot be accepted as such, the federal government

The federal government undoubtedly will have learned that Herr Einicke

has publicly protested against the in-

from his treatise on neutrality in nava-

warfare for the purpose of justifying

the duty of the Washington government; this invalidates the reference made by the Washington cabinet to therman jurists and the conclusions deducted therefrom. Furthermore, the

terpretation of one sentence taken

The suggestion of the imperial and

to apply to other neutral countries. In the present war, however, the United States of America is the only power that can be effectively considered for such supplies.

This circumstance further contributes to give to the exportation of munitions of war from the Union a different and far more serious character than the exportation of contraband has ever had in the past. Since these various facts, unforeseen before, they have become clearly manifest in the course of the present war only, the Austro-Hungarian government thinks it is justified to hold the opinion that, in accordance with the last paragraph of the present war only the regulations that govern the trade in contraband in the United States. The absolute and strict impartiality which the Washington cabinet the abstaining of any direct or indirect assistance and support of one belligerent are undoubtedly the right of a neutral power. If experience should teach that an embargo in any direction should in the course of the war become necessary to that end, then the power should in the course of the war become necessary to that end, then the power concerned is justified to modify its former policy of applying neutrality. On the other hand the present case is wholly different from all preceding ones, it is a "novum," which, as point; ed out above, does not come under the already quoted Article 7, and, therefore, has to be considered as a "cas non prevu" (unforeseen case) which in accordance with the preamble of the thirteenth convention (paragraph 3), has to be dealt with under the general principles of international law, as has already been explained.

INTENSE COLD PRÉVAILS **DURING SERBIAN WINTER**

Season Is Cheerless, With Dull Skies and Sharp, Damp

Winds.

"Serbian winters are severe and cheerless, with dull skies and sharp, damp winds scouring the valley, while intense cold settles upon the exposed uplands," says a bulletin issued by the National Geographic Society. "In the lowlands adacent to the Danube winter weather is milder, but the ground through many days is spongy with dampness. In the mountainous districts, however, the cold is as bitter as quence of the situation created by the war, it had become impossible for the United States of America to maintain its trade relations with the central powers, that it is within the power of the federal government to enforce such a possibility of trade relations. As a matter of fact the trade between America and Austria-Hungary, at least with regard to noncontraband goods, has not been stopped by the naval successes of Great Britain and her allies, but by the unlawful decisions taken by the entente powers, which, as the imperial and royal government has not falled to learn, are also considered as unlawful by the government of the United States of America.

It is not contended that were the that which deadens the Russian plains during January and February, and most of Serbia is included in the mountainous area. The north central sec west section, in the Save valley, and a the country, the Morava valley, together constitute the sum total of the city shows the great damage done in important lowland areas of Serbia. In the northern lowlands the winters are the Morava valley the cold is greater. "Upland Serbia has only two clearly defined seasons—winter and summer. There are scarcely any transition periods between the cold and the heat. Summer lasts between May and October, which latter month is wet and chilly. The chilly wetness lasts sometimes well into November. Mists hover over well into November. Mists hover over the valleys until toward noon and con-geal on the mountainsides. Going is accomplished through a characterless damp, which is not snow, or slush, or mud, but an indeterminate combination of all three, supported over the ground in a porous coating by a ribwork of frozen dew. The snowfall is consider-able and generally covers the hils throughout the winter. neutrality and otherwise, since the Washington cabinet certainly will not consider it as a duty of a neutral power to render its situation toward both belligerents as unequal as possible, or, when such a state of inequality exists, to undertake no steps whatever with a view to modify it.

Temperature Fluctuates Greatly

"Fluctuations in temperature are great. A humid heat of 100 to 105 degrees Fahrenheit sometimes oppresses the valleys for days at a time, where winter temperatures are experienced frequently of from 13 to 20 degrees be-low zero. In the mountainous districts, on the other hand, summer is cool and pleasant among the high groves of fir and pine. Travelers who have spent winters in search of sport in the Serbian mountains have brought back arctic stories about buying their cream in chunks and carrying it on their wanderings wrapped in a piece of paper, and of handling fresh eggs without the shells as successfully as though these had been hard boiled. Winters in the highlands of Serbia are as strenuous as those of Russia.

"The lines of the contending armies are now drawn up through the areas visited by the coldest winter, which are found in the southern and central parts of the kingdom. Here, in the southern and central mountains, despite

against the excessive exportation of munitions of war on the second and third paragraphs of said preamble. The reference to the lest paragraph was made in connection with the unlawful exclusion of Austria-Hungary from commercial intercourse with America, and was intended to convey the suggestion that the exclusion in itself would justify the issuance by the federal government of laws providing for an emhargo. the fact that Serbia's climate is generally described as being mild, winter reigns with a stern arctic sway. Among the hardiest peasants in the Balkans, people inured to exposure, labor and all manner of difficulties, are bred in these cold uplands, and it is their homes which are now coming within the battle cones."

SCIENCE NOTES.

of which the imperial and royal government naturally holds to be a matter that concerns the neutral power only. As is shown by the French delegate, M. Renault, to the full sitting of The Hague conference concerning the thirteenth convention (Deuxieme Conf. Intern. de la Paix, actes et doc., tome I, D. 326), the said paragraph aims at the preservation of the neutrality; a belligerent can therefore not be denied the right to approach a neutral country and to invoke the The Astronomer Royal (English) states that only three stellar distances were

Prof. Eberth, formerly professor of pathologic anatomy in Halle, discoverer of typhoid bacilius, has just celebrated his eightieth birthday.

fore not be defined the right to approach a neutral country and to invoke the clause referred to when the question of the preservation of the rights of a neutral power has a bearing on the rights of that belligerent. Dr. Max Plomck, professor of physics at Berlin, and Prof. Hugo von Seeliger, director of the Munich observatory, have been made knights of the Prussian Order of Merit; Dr. Ramon Y. Calal, professor of bletchery at Madrid and Dr. C. I. The imperial and royal government has followed with great interest the of Merit; Dr. Ramon Y. Cajal, professor of histology at Madrid, and Dr. C. J. gateway. The first is the somewhat generally accepted statement that Vladivos-Groningen, have been appointed foreign tok is ice-bound part of the winter. This arguments of the federal government setting forth the reasons which, in the opinion of the Washington cabinet, Groningen, have been appoint knights of the same order. nake it impossible to restrict during the present war the exportation of munitions. The imperial and royal

Dr. Theodore Mortensen, curator of the National Museum at Copenhagen, is in Los Angeles conducting scientific re-search as a guest o. the biology depart-ment of the University of California.

vay influence the legal aspect of the been announced, had been identified with the famous Potsdam astrophysical obthe famous Potsdam astrophysical ob-servatory from its foundation. Dr. Lohse was long an assistant of Vogel in the latter's epoch-making work in spectral analysis and celestial photography. Prof. Lohse will be remembered through all the coming years for his researches at Potsdam on the physical conditions of Mars and Jupiter. we do not venture to investigate whether the very fact that the manuwhether the very fact that the manufacture of war materials in the United States could develop to such extraordinary dimensions does not rather lead to the conclusion that the United States, disposing, as they do, in an unlimited way of all the essential conditions for manufacturing munitions, such as labor, natural products and financial capital, would be reduced to procure war material from abroad in the event of a war which would naturally stimulate the energy of its citizens.

The geological department of Yale University has five graduates on the United States geological survey; five are state geologists and three are curators of geological collections in public museums.

E. W. Swanton has been elected president of the British Mycological Society.

Prof. Frederick E. Clements of the University of Minnesota and Mrs. Clements spent the past summer in the west, carrying on further investigations into the relationship of climate and vegetation for the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C.

The department of pharmacy of the Oregon Agricultural College has been notified of its acceptance as a member of the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties. Prof. Herbert C. Wilson of Carlton Col-

lege has been appointed visiting lecturer in astronomy at Harvard University. Marshal Fabyam has been promoted to be assistant professor of comparative path-The Royal Geographical Society

The Royal Geographical Society will open its new sessions November 15. Among the papers to be read at evening meetings are the following: "The Work of the Peru-Bolivia Boundary Commission," "The Geopraphical and Ethnic Position of the Slavs Between the Adriatic and the Drawe." "The Troad and the Command of the Dardanelles," "The Valley of Mexico" and "The Gold Coast."

Sales of Vessels Recorded

Transfers of vessel property employed on Chesapeake bay and its tribu taries, and recently made, were recordHOW ZEPPELINS DAMAGED LONDON.



The British censor has refused to per- thy mit descriptions of the last Zeppelin belt, northwest, through the heart of raid on London to be sent by cable, but this photograph of a house in the

prevented it, but it was brought by

VLADIVOSTOK PIERS PILED WITH FREIGHT

Russians Looking Anxiously for Reopening of Panama Canal.

FACILITIES INADEQUATE TO MEET ARMY DEMANDS

So Far Not a Single Ship From New York Has Arrived Bearing Locomotives or Cars

necessary to speed up transportation horn, are rough along the 6,000 miles of railway which improvements ha or railway cars. Four hundred fifty American locomotives and 20,000 American freight cars have been purchased, and many of them have been known in 1838, twenty in 1880, sixty in 1890, two hundred or more now. Stellar parallaxes, or the distances of the fixed stars, are obtained through celestial photography.

Prof. Eherth. formerly professor of hearn pridered to Vladivostok by the been brdered to Vladivostok by the Suez route, which takes several weeks onger under present conditions.

Errors Concerning Vladivostok.

Vladivostok's possibilities as a supply tok is ice-bound part of the winter. This is not true. The other erroneous statement is that the Transsiberian railway is entirely double-tracked from Vladivostok to European Russia. This is equally untrue. Neither is there sufficient steel available to complete the double track along the entire route. Last winter two ice-breakers kept Vladivostok open throughout the entire cold season without any trouble. This year a third ice-breaker has been purchased in Japan and the port authorities anticipate no difficulty in keeping channels open to the docks.

Vladivostok has hitherto been an exporting and not an importing center. The high freight rates arress climber of delayed before ordered to go the Suez way. The result of this delay will undoubtedly be that many ships carrying heavy cargo will reach Vladivostok at the same time, many weeks hence, and serious congestion is feared. Japan is supplying Russia with great quantities of lead and copper, which are delivered at Vladicostok. Shells, rifles and big guns, some as large as twelve inches, are also being provided by the Japanese. The leading hotels are crowded with representatives of Japanese and American to way. porting and not an importing center. The high freight rates across Siberia made the port useless as a supply cen-ter for European Russia until the prester for European Russia until the present war threw all the Russian ports out of commission except Archangel and Vladivostok, the two gateways through which Russia can now draw ter arms and ammunition from outside countries.

Avalanche of War Supplies.

Heroic efforts have been made at Vladivostok to measure up to the ex-pected responsibilities, but warehouses, locks, cranes, trackage and rolling stock were lacking to care for the avalanche of war supplies. Temporary tracks have been built in every possible direction. Warehouses have been enout. But the enlarged facilities have not been equal to the influx of freight, and the worst is to come. So far large guns have been the only bulky machinery unloaded. The great cargoes of American locomotives and steel freight cars call for docking machinery and facilities which Vladivostok does not afford. The docks are small, entirely of wood and few in number. The lighters and barges available are also small and not well suited to large pieces of machinery.

Owning to the conformation of the harbor, a large part of which is wholly monopolized by the navy and army as a dry dock, arsenal, navy yard, barracks and supply depots, ten or twelve ships at most can be unloaded in the harbor at once, and with this number lighters must be used to a considerable extent.

Every Foot of Space Occupied. Every Foot of Space Occupied.

Virtually every available foot of the water front is at resent stacked high with war supplies covered with canvas. Warehouses are crowded to their capacity and the over-

ed in the customhouse at Baltimore in the past week as follows:

Fower yacht Clara, 22 tons, from W. Resting to the provided to their capacity and the overgraph of the past week as follows:

Fower yacht Clara, 22 tons, from W. Restinated that a trainload of denberg: 16.

Fower yacht Leena, 19 tons, from estate of the late James Sinyser to the burs, but the great warehouses that of the late James Sinyser to the ships always at anchor wait-whom he was working.

"We are getting more dental cases "We are getting more dental cases and the supply is on the increase.

"We are getting more dental cases "Charles at the physicians in the beginning of the war was crushed to dead now."

Earl McKenzie, nineteen, son of the Brothers Valley the beginning of the war there was a surplus of wounds in the legs and feet. The Germans the fore the eyes of his father, with the legs and feet. The Germans the fore the eyes of his father, with the legs and feet. The Germans the fore the eyes of his father, with the legs and feet. The Germans the fore the eyes of his father, with the legs and feet. The Germans the fore the eyes of his father, with the legs and feet. The Germans the fore the eyes of his father, with the legs and feet. The Germans the fore the eyes of his father, with the legs and feet. The Germans the fore the eyes of his father, with the legs and feet. The Germans the fore the eyes of his father, with the physicians in the supply is on the increase.

The men are getting more dental cases and the supply is on the increase.

The men are getting more dental cases and the supply is on the increase.

The men are getting more devery day." said the supply is on the increase.

The men are getting more devery day." said the supply is on the increase.

The men are getting more devery day." said the supply is on the increase.

The men are getting many day." said the supply is on the increase.

The men are getting many day." said the supply is on the increase.

The men are getting many day." said the supply is on the increase.

ing for a chance to dock. An endless chain of Koreans and Chinese is piling copper and lead and beans into freight cars which are rapidly worked into trains and started off for the seat of war.

saw many familiar trademarks in his walk along the congested water front. Automobiles from Detroit, steel rails Automobiles from Detroit, steel rails from an Illinois company, army wagons from several American manufacturers, American tinned milk and meat and many other products of the United States lie waiting for car space. American cotton may be seen in many of the warhouses. Today the English ship is discharging a cargo of cotton which is being transferred immediately to cars. The cotton is from New York to cars, The cotton is from New York and each bale bears the label "Mer-chants Bank, Moscow, Zerega."

Strange Assortment of Goods. Trains departing for Russia carry :

strange assortment of freight. Gun carriages, rails, structural steel for bridges, lumber, piling and coal may be seen on the open cars. These cars are about thirty feet long. Consequently steel rails of the American standard length require two flat cars, and only about twenty-five rails are carried on each pair of cars. The Ruscarried on each pair of cars. The Russian closed freight cars are about twenty-one feet long and have a freight capacity of only 15,000 pounds. Both the flat cars and the closed cars have only a slight pair of wheels at each end. The new steel cars which are coming from America are to be of the size used by railways in the United States. They will differ only in one particular from American cars and that is the gauge. The Transsiberian line is of slightly broader gauge than American standard lines.

At Amur bay, on the west side of the Viadivostok peninsula, the waters, unling the rails, locomotives and cars so like those of the land-locked golden However, extensive along the 6,000 miles of railway which separate the Russian battle lines from Russia's greatest gateway for supplies. So far not a single ship from New York has arrived bearing locomotives miles and preparations are in progress. for the accommodation of new tracks. A Cleveland firm is erecting thirty-five engine cranes at First river to be used in handling the locomotives and American contractors are preparing to put the new steel cars into commission with the greatest possible speed.

Serious Congestion Feared.

The New York steamship line, which has the contract for delivering the new American rolling stock to Vladivostok, planned that all this freight would Two fundamental errors have entered into much of the discussion concerning value of the discussion concerning and cars passed through the canal before the big slide of September 18. Consequently a number of ships were delayed before ordered to go the Suez

war materials to be shipped through the Vladivostok gateway, and steamers operating between Japanese east coast ports and Vladivostok are carrying heavy loads of war supplies from

CRAB SEASON ENDS.

Complaint Made That Winter

Dredging Is Exterminating Stock. The coming of cool weather has brought to a close the crab season at this city and while small quantities are still being received by the dealers, the demand for them is very light. According to reports made by the dealers, crabs were unusually scarce the past season, and, it is said, will become more so if some steps are not taken at once to put an end to the present methods of taking crabs in winter. During the winter season the crabs tury themselves in the mud at the bottury themselves in the mud at the bot-tom of Chesapeake bay, and vessels armed with dredges dig them up by the millions. They are shipped here ap-parently dead, but as soon as placed in a warm room they come to life, and are as pugnacious as in m'dsummer. During the summer months crabs of all sizes are caught and shipped to the mar-kets. The consequence of these wastful methods, which have prevailed for a few years, is that the annual catch of crabs in the lower Potomac has been reduced over half as compared with five years over half as compared with five years ago. At the same rate of decrease it is only a question of a year or two before crabs will be as scarce in the Potomac as are now lobsters in northern waters.

The killing out of the lobsters, which were formerly very plentiful, is due to the wasteful methods used in their catching. the wasteful methods used in their catch-ing, the shellfish, little and big, spawning and not, being taken without any regard for the future. Of recent years remedial legislation has been adopted by some of the lobster-producing states, and it is said the supply is on the increase.

DRUGS FOR THE WAR COST \$100,000,000

France Treating Her Injured Sons by the Tens of Thousands.

40 TONS OF MEDICINE ARE SENT OUT EACH DAY

Hundreds of Men Are Made Hideous by Terrible Wounds Received at Front.

BY HERBERT COREY.

October 15.-These nay carry the suggestion of blood and ears, perhaps, but they will still be show the magnitude of the war by ing at a mountain by the light of candle. At the best one could hardly see beyond his boots. These figures may afford a glimpse at some features of the struggle. They may help peaceful nation to understand what

The Gare St. Lazare is one of the great railway stations of Paris. Wounded soldiers sometimes drift in there by wos and threes. Only those who can ravel alone ever get to the St. Lazare Those who come in hospital trains all pass through La Chapelle station, the great receiving center for Paris. In the basement of the Gare St. Lazare are two small rooms in which the ladies of the Dames de France make ladies of the Dames de France make them welcome. They are given warm meals—one of the most esteemed cooks is a duchess and another is a baroness and every woman in attendance is of the aristocracy—and those who can are permitted to sleep. In six months 67,000 wounded men have drifted through those two rooms. It is generally estimated that one-tenth of the total population of a given section is made up of men of a military age. Boston, Mass., is a city of 670,000 people. In six months, then, as many fighting men as Boston could turn out have passed through these rooms. They were all wounded.

A City in One Hospital.

There are 400 hospitals, containing an aggregate of 45,000 beds, in Paris and icinity. At the invitation of the French government I have this week visited a few of the more interesting ones. They offered more figures. On the Champs Elysees, for instance, is the handsome building known as the Grand Palais. In peace it is used for show and the automobile show and th held there. Now it is being used as a hospital. It contains 1,000 beds and a hospital. It contains 1,000 beas and 2,000 out patients visit its surgeons every day for treatment. Since the beginning of the war 65,000 wounded men have been treated there.

There are 65,064 people—men, women and children—it Savannah, Ga., by the latest capsus

The Pasteur Institute is at Garches out past St. Cloud, in the buildings which were once occupied by the 100 which were once occupied by the loopersonal guards of the great emperor. The stalls, which were built for their blooded chargers, are now in possession of 240 cast-off horses from the army,

blooded chargers, are now in possession of 240 cast-off horses from the army, which are utilized for the production of serum for combating tetanus, diphtheria, the plague and meningitis.

"We produce enough serum for the inoculation of 10,000 men each day," said the scientist in charge. "We keep enough serum on hand for the inoculation of 500,000 men."

A quaint proof of the increased activity of the institute is afforded by the demand for guinea pigs. Usually the institute works through 4,000 of these little beasts each year in testing the quality of the product and in experimentation. This year 15,000 guinea pigs will be sacrificed to science and the world war.

The typhold preventive is made at Val de Grace Hospital, in Paris proper. There enough anti-typhoid vaccine can be turned out each day to insure 100,000 men against the disease, Only about

,000 are being vaccinated daily now however. Presumably that represents approximately the rate at which France's army is being recruited, as typhoid vaccination is compulsory in the service.

\$100.000,000 Worth of Drugs.

Drugs for the army have cost \$100, 000:000 since the war began, according to the estimate of the Pharmacie Cenwill probably require about sixty ships trale, from which all pharmaceutical supplies are sent to the twenty substations. This central supply house is a very busy factory. So far as possible all the supplies are manufactured or all the supplies are manufactured or bottled or made into capsules here, in order to save expense. "Is the plague of vermin abating?" I

asked.
"We are fighting it all the time," was "We are fighting it all the time, we the non-committal reply. In order fight vermin 33,000 pounds of insectide are sent out daily—daily, mindy—for use in ridding clothing blankets of these abominable pests addition almost every soldier gets a packet of some "anti" powder from home. Other packets are furnished by the state, to be sewn into the clothing

packet of some "anti" powder from home. Other packets are furnished by the state, to be sewn into the clothing under the arms."

Forty tons of drugs are sent out from this establishment each day for army use. Half a dozen wagons could be loaded with the morphine piled in boxes in one cellar. A grim hint at the reality of war is offered by the statement that 66,000 pounds of the tincture of lodine are always kept in stock. This is used for washing wounds. The end wall of one room was completely covered by tubes of red rubber, assorted as to size and tied in bunches. "Drainage tubes," said the man in charge. "For wounds."

Some Visions of Horror.

Look at the next man you meet on the street and try to think what he would look like if his lower jaw were order. Alexandria is her present hail-ompletely cut way. Your imagination ing port, but this will probably be will fail you. There are some features that only reality can supply. But Dr. Morestin and his aids at Val de Grace hospital are attending 450 men who have received wounds in the face. Many of them will escape with only such disfigurement as will induce the reason. have received wounds in the face. Many of them will escape with only such disfigurement as will induce the passerby hastily to look in another direction when they are met on the street. Some are usions of horror that could hardly be matched in the pit.

"Take them away," their own mates in the same ward protested recently. "Put them in a room by themselves. We cannot look at them any more. They sicken us."

They sicken us." Their own mates, mind you.

Dr. Morestin is accomplishing

cases are hidden from the world. But even he cannot always offer a substitute for a bone that has been torn away. If you could see the eyes of some of these men—

Wounds in the Head Now. Up near the heights of Montmartre

s the Ecole Dentaire, where some of the lesser dental cases are cared for. infortunate is sent here to have what "We are getting more dental cases every day," said the physicians in charge. "The men are being hit in the

grounds.

For many years past complaints have been made that the fishermen were gradually placing their nets farther and farther out from the shore until they almost had the mouth of the Potomac blocked in the fishing season. The buoys the Jessamine will locate and place will mark the point beyond which nets must not be placed. In addition to blocking the channel, it is claimed that the nets will not allow shad and herring to reach their spawning grounds in the spring, and to this is largely due the great decrease in the number of fish and threatens their total eltermination.

tered and the percentage of hits below the waist decreased. Now that
both sides are locked up in the
trenches the man who is hit by a rifle
ball is very apt to get his wound as he
stands to his musket at a porthole.
The body wounds are mostly from
shrapnel or high explosive shells.
"Why do not you let that man die?"
a shuddering spectator asked, referring to one whose face had been cleft
away from the upper lip to the angle
of the jaw. of the jaw.
"He will not," said the surgeon. "He is rich and of good family. He is determined to live."

If there is a lighter side to this grim picture it is furnished by the Hospital Buffon, which was - high school be-

fore the war. Here it seemed that all

the volunteer nurses were young and pretty. Eye never beheld before such a

galaxy of beauty. At one's elbow Mile Geniat, a beautiful star of the Comedi

francs a day each upon an average. Each keeps her charges supplied with the little things they long for."

It gave one an odd sensation to watch a woman of title doing mental tasks about the hospital wards. They take their work very seriously.

THE HIGHER PROGRESS.

BY DR. FRANK CRANE

(Copyright, 1915.)

Is there any relation between materi-

al discoveries and spiritual? Does ad-

or astronomy, for instance, have any

economy, law or the science of educa-

The western world is marked by con-

tinuous invention. You have to read

slow, and even monthly or weekly pub-

things in automobile motors, X-ray ap

paratus, methods of isolating disease

germs, telephones, high explosives, sub-

rules and co-operation makes feeble

and probed the affinities of elektrons, cannot these minds find out some other way of enabling Briton and German and Russ to live upon this pleasant earth than by the astounding bestiality of war?

TO WORK FISHING GROUNDS.

U. S. Engineer Office Plans to Pre-

democracy, adulterated and un-

vance in electrical science, or

Reserves and Women of Sibe-Nurses Here, All Pretty.

pressed by Situation. **VLADIVOSTOK FEELS**

ria Are Particularly De-

WAR A NIGHTMARE

TO RUSS PEOPLE

HER LOSSES KEENLY

Geniat, a beautiful star of the Comedie Francaise. Here was the Duchess de This and the Baronne de That. The soene might have been transferred bodily to the operatic stage, even to the trellised Chateau des Poux—Castle of the Fieas—In the center of the garden, where the disinfecting of clothing is carried on. More figures:

"The patients in this hospital have received 550,000 gifts since it was opened," said Prof. Lutelle, the medicine chief. "It costs the nurses twenty francs a day each upon an average. Population Reduced to 75,000 by Men Leaving and But Few Return.

VI.ADIVOSTOK October 10 - Reform he great European war began Vladivstok had more than 100,000 inhabi-

tants. Today its population is less than 75,000, so heavy have been the calls of the Russian army upon the men of eastern Siberia. The latest summons will take 10,000 from Vladivostok alone. The new recruits are being sent away at the rate of 1,000 a day. Many of them are badly needed in Vladivostok to help take care of the war supplies which are glutting the port. But the call of the army is unqualified. Trained and untrained men alike of military age, men of all classes, are being sent away daily to the interior, where they will go into training, replacing others

now ready to go to the front. now ready to go to the front.

Russia has such a great number of men that all of them are not compelled to undergo military training. Exceptilions are made in the case of an only son in a family, as well as under other special conditions, but now all males in Siberia are called out. More than 100 were taken by this call from a single firm in Viadivostok.

American Firms Lose Forces.

Many of the American concerns with offices here have lost virtually their army.

marines and aircraft.

Some of us can remember when the telephone was a plaything, and it was a curiosity when men talked from one room to another, a hundred feet apart, over a wire. Like an enormous mushroom the telephone has grown and is a necessary part of business life. And September 20 the human voice was transmitted by wireless telephone from Washington to the Hawaiian Islands, a distance of 4.600 miles.

Men fifty years old read Jules Verne's "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," as a sort of Arabian Nights tale; now undersea craft play an important part in warfare. The trolley car, the electric light and the motor car have also come into general use within a lifetime.

Have we made commensurate page.

Slow to Call Reservists.

also come into general use within a lifetime.

Have we made commensurate progress in the working out of human relations? That we have gone forward to some degree is undeniable. We do not throw into prison for debt, nor burn witches, nor hold slayes, nor The Russian government was slow to few and much needed in this new counburn witches, nor hold slayes, nor countenance duelling, nor torture witgreat sums in encouraging emigration esses, nor persecute free thinkers, nor lo any of a lot of cruel and unjust cream of the colony's manhood back to the battle line. But the need evidentthings that disgraced former ages.
But there remain a lot of amazingly stupid holdovers.
The machinery of our criminal law still continues the manufacture of criminals, thousands of prisons exist still where outrageous and inhuman conditions prevail, we still permit myraids of children to grow up without education, inheritance laws still preserve the accumulated profits of human exertion to remain in the hands of persons to the battle line. But the need evidently became so great it was necessary
to claim Siberia's men. The railroad
guard, numbering over 150,000, was
called immediately after the regular
army forces were sent back to Russia.
Then three calls were made and it is
reported another is soon to come which
claims all men in Siberia up to fortyfive.

No Exceptions Are Made.

tion to remain in the hands of persons who toil not nor spin, competition still Owners of large businesses have been taken along with their humblest emheadway, the party system is still the best we can do in the administration loyes. Apparently there have been no wholesome foods still crowd the shelves of groceries, and we still go about to regulate the conflicting interests of wage earners and employers by the brutal way of violence, by strikes, lock-outs and boycotts.

Worst of all, the state, our highest unit of human organization, the chief expression of our collective wisdom. the call. Every night about 8 o'clock. a wage earners and employers by the brutal way of violence, by strikes, lock-outs and boycotts.

Worst of all, the state, our highest unit of human organization, the chief expression of our collective wisdom, seems still committed to the plan of arranging international affairs by the amazing process of murdering vast numbers of its best citizens.

Cannot human creatures who talk troop train starts for the east. Hours

Cannot human creatures who talk 4,600 miles by wireless invent some other means than wholesale slaughter for adjusting their differences?
Cannot the ingenious minds that flash thought by cable 3,000 miles beneath the waters, that send ponderous trains whirling across the continent at fifty miles an hour, that send passengers in huge, luxurious hotels through storm and wave from continent to continent, that conquer yellow fever, smallpox and cholera by antiseptic skill, that have weighed and measured the stars and probed the affinities of elektrons, For many days it has been raining but frequently mothers with young babies sit or stand in the rain, weep-ing as they wait for the train which is to carry their husbands away. There is little jubilation among the departing

War Now a Nightmare. The war has dragged on so long it has

become a nightmare to the families of the men liable to service and there are so many women in black now in Vladicannot these minds find out some other way of enabling Briton and German and Russ to live upon this pleasant earth than by the astounding bestiality of war?

SCHOONER SALES REPORTED.

Sidonia Curley and Eva May in Hands of New Owners.

Capt. Alfred Curley, jr., of this city reports having sold his schooner, the Sidonia Curley, to Capt. J. M. Garrett of Baltimore, the transaction having been completed early in this week and Capt. Garrett at once taking charge of the vessel. The Curley has been employed in the lumber trade and general freighting work on Chesapeake signed as almost certain death. A band plays each night as the troop train leaves the station, but its music cannot drown the audible grief of the wome nand children, who cling pitfully to the departing soldiers and follow the train until its speed becomes so great they cannot keep pace with it.

The reservists are transported in ordinary freight cars. Each of the cars has a stove in the center and board benches and bunks at the ends. A single candle in a lantern lights every car. The Russian cars are small and only forty men can be crowded into each. The troop trains ordinary freight cars. Each of the cars has a stove in the center and board benches and bunks at the ends. A single candle in a lantern lights every car. The Russian cars are small and only forty men can be crowded into each. The troop trains ordinary cars from the cars and one passenger coach for the officers. Enthusiasm is little greater among the officers than among privates, apparently. Each night officers' families accompany them to the station and silent groups have farewell dinners at rostok that duty at the front is rebeen employed in the lumber trade and general freighting work on Chesapeake bay and its tributaries and was a frequent visitor here with cargoes. She was last in port here about a month ago, when she brought shells to the Alexandria crushing plant from a bay.

ago, when she brought shells to the Alexandria crushing plant from a bay point. Capt. Curley states that the new owner of the Curley will keep her in the bay traffic.

The Curley is a vessel of seventy-five net tons register and is ninety-one feet long. She was built at Alexandria in 1892 and has been kept in the best of order. Alexandria is her present hailing port, but this will probably be changed to Baltimore.

Capt. James Bonannon of Baltimore Capt. James Bonannon of Baltimore Teap to the seem. Shown by the better class of the wonless. A few officers and privates have returned to Vladivostok, but the losses have been so great that men coming back from the fighting line are received with great surprise. "We used to send flowers to the troop trains and give the men a rousing send-off," a Russian lady remarked to-day, "but one cannot keep that up forever. They are going constantly now. So many of us have lost relatives and friends that we have not the heart to cheer and pretend to be gay when we are not."

Russian Officer's Funeral.

An officer's funeral moved through the main street of Vladivostok today. Such processions are not unusual in Siberia, but the Russian men are never too much occupied to stand in silence U. S. Engineer Office Plans to Prevent Encroaching on Channel.

At the request of the United States engineer officer in charge of the Washington engineering district, the light-house service steamer Jessamine has left Baltimore for Point No Point, Chesapeake bay, to start marking fishing grounds from there to the mouth of the Potomac, and thence down the western shore of the Chesapeake to the Rappahannock river she will place buoys to mark the limits of the fishing grounds.

For many years past complaints have been made that the fishermen were gradually placing their nets farther and farther out from the shore until they almost had the mouth of the Potomac blocked in the fishing season. The buoys the Jessamine will locate and farther out from the shore until they almost had the mouth of the Potomac blocked in the fishing season. The buoys the Jessamine will locate and place will mark the point beyond which nets must not be placed. In addition to blocking the channe, it is claimed that the nets will not allow and proposed the product of the fishing season. The buoys the Jessamine will locate and place will mark the point beyond which nets must not be placed. In addition to blocking the channe, it is claimed that the nets will not allow and product of the fish and threatens their largely due the great decrease in the number of the and threatens their locate termination. with heads bared when a coffin covered